

SALT LAKE CITY

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SALT LAKE CITY



The CENTER OF
SCENIC AMERICA



SALT LAKE CITY *The Center of Scenic America*



Skyline of Salt Lake's Business District

Salt Lake City

IF YOU would enjoy to the full the delights and invigoration of any vast scenic area, go through to its center—right to its heart, where the very atmosphere throbs with a vast beauty.

As the pivotal point of a circle of 500-mile radius which touches Canada, Mexico, Pacific Coast and the Kansas-Colorado line and encompasses Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain, Bryce, Zion, Grand Canyon, Sequoia, Yosemite, Crater Lake and other national parks, Salt Lake City's location is strategically unique—it is the center of scenic America.

"THE WHEEL"—This vast expanse has been aptly likened to a mammoth wheel, for which the proposed Park-to-Park Highway, rough circling the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast regions, is the rim and in which Salt Lake City, the hub, sends out smooth road spokes—inviting the motorist to take his scenic thrills in pie slices, cut in varied and convenient sizes to suit his scenic appetite. Tourists find it much more satisfying than nibbling round the edges.

This "wheel" figure is no mere roseate vision of Salt Lake City enthusiasts; it is the solemn conclusion of delegates from eleven states to the Park-to-Park Highway Convention held in the summer of 1921. These informed men, each guarding the interest of his own state, officially gave to Salt Lake City the designation, "the hub."

Glance at your map. You will see that all transcontinental roads of importance lead to and from Salt Lake, so that any log which contemplates the linking of Rocky Mountain scenic points will inevitably include the city by the inland sea.

THE SCENIC COCKTAIL—Salt Lake City is a scenic cocktail, preparing the way and quickening the appetite for the vaster stretches. Once here, you inevitably linger to sample, in its near vicinity, the unlimited mountain beauty.

Clear, icy water, leaping fish, shallows a-sparkle, falls that tear the water into dazzling shreds, thick pine forests, the rarest of bird havens, a salt sea eight times as large as the Dead sea of Palestine, a picturesque mining camp, relic of the gold rush days, luxuriant wild flowers, perpetual snow, a glacier, the seven terraces of old Lake Bonneville—all this and more, you'll find, simply by following any western road spoke to its hub—Salt Lake City.

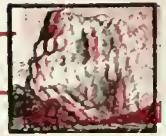
It is the purpose of this booklet to sketch in swift outline the beauties of Salt Lake City and the territory that lies within easy range.

SALT LAKE CANYONS are closer and more accessible than those of any other city. They lie immediately on the town boundaries—most of them but a few minutes drive from the heart of the city, and they lavish their full beauty and joy on everyone who heeds their call.



Brigham Young Monument

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These mountain retreats, moreover, are numerous; veining the entire northeast arm of the mountains that hold Salt Lake in the crook of its elbow.

CITY CREEK—City Creek, on the north, begins practically in the business district. Five minutes ride from the heart of the city and you are well into the deep, shady, rather narrow, recess that winds up through eight beautiful miles to the end of the automobile highway.

WASATCH BOULEVARD—The great scenic boulevard, which follows one of the mountain side terraces of Old Lake Bonneville and links the canyons of Salt Lake City, begins in City Creek Canyon. Wasatch Boulevard rises nearly 1000 feet above Salt Lake City, and in its twenty-one miles it encompasses Dry Canyon, Fort Douglas—the picturesque mountain army post—Red Butte Canyon on the government reservation, Emigration, Parley's, Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood and Little Cottonwood Canyons.



Waterfall in City Creek Canyon

"THIS IS THE PLACE"—Just before reaching Emigration Canyon, the boulevard passes very near to one of the most famous historical spots in all Utah—the mountain knoll from which the Mormon pioneers first saw the valley—the spot on which Brigham Young made his famous decision, "This is the Place." The beauties and riches of the place were then undiscovered. Small wonder that the people who today enjoy the scenic splendor and thriving industry of the community, have marked the spot with a monument in honor of the foresight of the famous pioneer leader.

EMIGRATION CANYON—Emigration Canyon, through which the Mormon pioneers first entered the valley, is a maternal canyon, holding innumerable flower-decked side ravines in her rugged arms. The splendid road to the pine groves at the top and to Pinecrest Inn is an hour's run by automobile over a route that the Pioneers covered in a long, toilsome day. Mountain pine fragrance, icy water, luring trails, buoyancy—these are its mountain joys.



Temple Square

THROUGH PARLEY'S CANYON—The next great mountain gash to the south is Parley's. A majestic canyon, it shelters in its broad levels, the national Lincoln Highway and is not only one of the connecting roads to Eastern states, but also the most central of the scenic routes to Weber Canyon, the Granddaddy Lakes, Park City—the silver mining town—the Heber City Hot Pots and the Strawberry River.

The trip up Parley's Canyon, entering by way of the high north boulevard, is full of scenic thrills. Parley's is cut on heroic lines. The great cliffs on either side rise in almost menacing formation, but touched by moonlight, are softened, heightened and glorified into heaven's own staircase.

LAMB'S CANYON—A good twelve miles up the Canyon, past a water reservoir that guises its usefulness by



Pioneer Monument at Mouth of Emigration Canyon



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Pinecrest Inn—Emigration Canyon

its lake-like beauty, is one of the most exquisite side canyons in all the west—Lamb's.

The trail ends just below the mountain summit which divides Lamb's Canyon from Brighton, Utah's most famous mountain resort. Although a splendid motoring highway over this summit, connecting Brighton with Parley's, is nearly completed, a very good road leads directly from Salt Lake up Big Cottonwood Canyon to the resort.

BIG COTTONWOOD—Big Cottonwood is ever changing. In spots its walls rise black and haunting; and then a sudden turn brings green rolling hills, while shafts of light-hearted sunshine cut the stream into prismatic splendor. The exquisite pine bordered lake pictured on this booklet cover is Lake Blanche, located three miles off the Cottonwood road, near the Brighton Country. Castle Rock towers in the distance.



Lake Blanche, Big Cottonwood Canyon

BRIGHTON—Brighton, at the head of Big Cottonwood Canyon, is the happy hunting ground of the vacationist. As the week-end mecca of hundreds of Salt Lake residents, it adds dancing and horseback riding, excellent hotel and camping accommodations, and all manner of festive jollification to its native beauty.

And beauty it has in abundance. You could stay for weeks in Brighton and each day find a new trail to follow, new peaks to scale, a new flower to worship, a fresh vista at every turn. Here, deep lakes are set in chipped mountain bowls; trails wind and turn with glorious abandon; dense forests of pine and quaking aspen twist the sunshine into a fairyland of beckoning haunts; Larkspur, Canterbury Bells, Columbine, Blue Bells, Indian Paint Brush—a profusion of all the dear mountain flowers grow wild, just for the sheer love of growing; while everlasting snow banks glisten white in the sunlight. Brighton is variety incarnate.

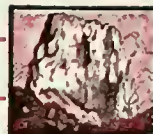


Automobile Drive, City Creek Canyon

MILL CREEK CANYON—Between Parley's and Big Cottonwood runs a delightful little canyon built on "stream lines."

Mill Creek Canyon is the camper's haven—peaceful, restful, beautiful—and is particularly well known as the permanent camp of Salt Lake City's Boy Scouts.

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Winter sports at Brighton

LITTLE COTTONWOOD CANYON—South of Big Cottonwood Canyon lies its sister, Little Cottonwood. This mountain gorge is distinguished by its lovely boulder-tossed stream and by its majestic granite walls from which the great stone blocks for both the Mormon Temple and the State Capitol were obtained. It took an ox team three days to go to the quarry and bring back each single slab for the Temple. The road up Little Cottonwood passes by Alta, a type of frontier mining camp that is the rarest of modern sights.

MOUNTAIN WINTER SPORTS—These canyons are no less interesting and beautiful in the winter-time. To the true mountain lover, the snow-covered peaks are as thrilling as the green meadows—the ice-crust-ed lakes are as enchanting as the green tinted summer pools—the snow shoeing and skiing as keenly enjoyable as the fishing and hiking.

One of the most popular of the winter snowshoe hikes is from Park City over the mountain passes at the head of Thayne's Canyon. One may stop long enough to take a rare view of the peaks and canyons in the heart of the Wasatch mountains, before making the dash down the mountains into Brighton, and then home.



Overlooking Brighton, the hikers' paradise

Pinecrest, at the head of Emigration Canyon, is another favorite skiing and snowshoeing country. It presents a new world to the winter vacationist—a world full of adventure, zest, thrill and inspiration.

FAMOUS SALT LAKE CITY STREETS—Without danger of dispelling the joys of the canyon and upper scenic boulevard, you can drop down into the lower drives that encircle and cross the city. Here you see the famous Salt Lake City streets—wide, green-parked, tree-lined.

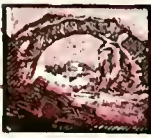
Take your drive east on South Temple Street, past the majestic Cathedral of the Madeleine and the brown stone Presbyterian Church into one of Salt Lake's finest residential districts. Make the circle through Federal Heights, west of Fort Douglas, and go south on Thirteenth East street to the University of Utah campus, with its beautiful



Lake Martha, one of many lakes at Brighton

Administration building. Continue south along Thirteenth East, past the East Side High School, another architectural masterpiece, and then wind through the attractive residential sections of the Southeast, including Sugar House and Highland Drive.

LIBERTY PARK—As you descend from the East Bench of the city let Liberty Park be your destination. It holds one hundred acres of happiness. Play grounds, swimming pools, smooth lawns, exquisite flowers, a zoo, an islanded lake, boating, remarkable trees and shrubbery,



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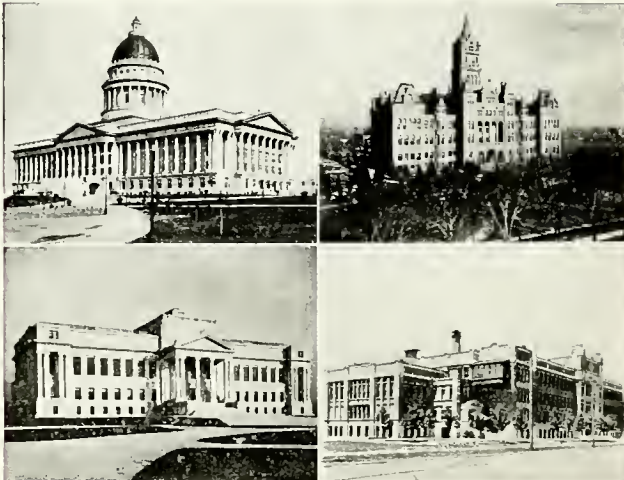
Entrance to Liberty Park

slides, swings and merry-go-rounds—it only half tells the story of this popular park.

Be sure to see all of Salt Lake's parks and playgrounds—they're models in the West, and include Pioneer, Liberty, Central and many smaller places. Enroute you may see many of Salt Lake's beautiful churches, apartment houses and such clubs as the Alta, the Commercial, University, Elks' and Ladies' Literary.

There are many commodious hotels in Salt Lake which, with the City Auto Camp at Ninth South and Main streets, make ample provision for an unlimited number of visitors.

MORMON "TEMPLE SQUARE"—One of Salt Lake's most interesting attractions has always been the ten-acre park, enclosed in a high stone wall, known as "Temple Square."



State Capitol—City and County Building—
University of Utah—East Side High School

THE TEMPLE itself, unique as an example of early Pioneer architecture, stands today a massive memorial to the forty difficult Pioneer years required in its construction. It is built entirely of native gray granite, hauled by ox-team from the mountain quarries. Six spires, three on the east and three on the west, adorn the structure. The east central spire is of particular interest, being the pedestal for the great statue of Moroni—a Book of Mormon character.

THE TABERNACLE is also unique. Its peculiarly elongated oval shape, dome top, wonderful acoustic properties, famous organ and seating capacity of 10,000, are world renowned. The fact that no nails were used in its construction adds to its interest. Great pillars support the arches, while individual pieces are held securely by wooden pegs tied with rawhide thongs.



Two scenes at Bird Island

THE GRAY STONE ASSEMBLY HALL, the Hall of Relics or Deseret Museum, the Bureau of Information and the oldest house in Utah, preserved under a concrete canopy, are all located in Temple Square.

THE SEAGULL MONUMENT, beautiful memorial of early Utah history, the only monument ever erected to bird life, also occupies a prominent position in the square.

ENSIGN PEAK—East of the Warm Springs on the north mountains is a vantage point of historical interest. Ensign Peak, where the United States flag was first raised by the Mormon Pioneers in 1847, commands a splendid view of the country to the south and west.

STATE CAPITOL—Every tour of Salt Lake City should include a visit to the State Capitol, on the north mountain slopes. Built of native granite, adorned with

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Salt Evaporation Beds, shore of Great Salt Lake

the finest art and dignified by great monoliths, the Capitol is one of the most magnificent buildings in all the West. And its architectural beauty is enhanced by its remarkable situation—at the head of State Street, one of the longest straight thoroughfares in the world.

SALTAIR—About twelve miles west of Salt Lake City is the greatest water wonder in all the world—the Great Salt Lake. As geologists have it, this mysterious sea is the remnant of old Lake Bonneville, which once covered an extensive basin—including Utah and parts of Idaho and Nevada. The different levels of the lake are plainly discernible in the mountain terraces which surround the city.

Great Salt Lake has no outlet, is opaline green in color and averages 22% salt—almost to saturation.

The water is ideal for bathing—you “float like a cork” and come out refreshed, invigorated—and hungry!

The Saltair Pavilion is Moorish in design and shelters the largest open air dancing floor in the world. In addition, it houses the lunch pavilion, a thrilling roller coaster, ship cafe, hippodrome, practically unlimited concrete automobile parking space and scores of amusement concessions.

Saltair is reached by a speedy electric railway in twenty-five minutes, or over two splendid motoring highways. Out to Saltair on one highway and back on the other, makes a very interesting circle drive, past the United States Aviation station and hangars, the salt harvesting plants, through Magna and Arthur, the great ore



Utah Copper Mine, Bingham, Utah

smelting towns and along the smooth Thirty-third South boulevard.

BIRD ISLAND—A half day's journey by motor boat from the pier of Saltair lies Bird Island, one of Great Salt Lake's eight mountain islands.

The tiny island, with its peculiar rocky coves and nooks and its scrubby vegetation, forms a most natural and perfect sea fowl rookery, which shelters thousands of Gulls, Pelicans and Blue Heron.

The nesting season calls for wary steps—eggs are everywhere. You can catch the little birds emerging from their shells and beginning their first awkward wiggles. Pelicans, the ugly ducklings of all feathered life, vie with the screaming gulls for attention.

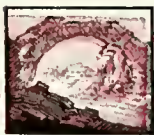
THE SALT BEDS—At the west shore of the lake begins the Great American Desert. Where the salt waves have beaten and then receded, a deposition forms an enormous plain of solid salt—twelve miles wide and thirty miles long. To the unfamiliar visitor, this dazzling, scintillating expanse appears as a sheet of snow, while the effects of sun, wind and air form mirages, famous the world over for their fantastic effects. This salt plain makes a natural racing course, where many motoring speed records have been established.

BINGHAM—An easy ride of twenty-five miles south-



Bathing at Saltair

west of Salt Lake into the Oquirrh Mountains, and you reach the town of Bingham, one of the wonders of the world. It is built steeply on the mountain slopes and is seven miles long and only three hundred feet wide—one long street in a mountain gully. Every conceivable form of mining may be seen in Bingham—overhead buckets, underground, and steam-shoveling on the surface. The largest copper mine in the world, a spectacular example of the last method, is located in Bingham. An enormous mountain is tiered in the process of removal and the work speeds by steam shovel and car from one level to another, aided by terrific blastings which loosen twenty thousand tons at one bombardment. The railroad with its trestles and tunnels is equally triumphant, from the standpoints of scenic wonder or of engineering success.



Mount Timpanogos, from American Fork

Central Scenic Utah

CENTRAL UTAH is the State's garden spot. A ride from Salt Lake City south on the State road, and looping back over the mountain highway, takes you through the picturesque green orchards and meadows of the Jordan Valley, past Utah Lake, the largest fresh water lake in the West, and up to snow-crowned mountain peaks for a genuine "bird's-eye" view of the land.

DOWN THE REDWOOD ROAD—The natively loved old Redwood road—running parallel with and west of the State road, provides fascinating glimpses of Utah farm life. It ends in the Jordan Narrows, where a road to the east passes the invigorating Crystal Hot Lakes and connects with the State highway. From here broad levels lead in a loop trip back to Salt Lake City or south to a juncture with an eastern cut-off, past "Alpine," the little village nestling under the mountains—straight into American Fork Canyon.

AMERICAN FORK CANYON—The abrupt canyon heights are undiminished by foothills so that you are instantly engulfed in one of the deepest, narrowest and most vitally beautiful gorges of the land. One very beautiful spot in the canyon, with great snow-covered Mt. Timpanogos in the background, is shown on the front cover of this booklet.

American Fork Canyon winds for miles up and up. Great cliffs hang overhead. A sprightly young river frolics over the rocks and under the trees—shooting the falls, spraying the air, twisting the angles and eddies. Farther up, great dugways lift you above the stream bed into the land of pines and aspens.

The right prong of American Fork Canyon is equally beautiful though not so extensive. A comfortable summer camp offers shelter to vacationists and boasts, close-by, the new and easier trail up Mt. Timpanogos.

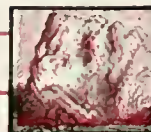
UTAH LAKE—From American Fork back to State street and out to Utah Lake is quite the order of the day to all sight-seers. The vast expanse of the lake—twenty miles long and twelve miles wide, provides numerous resorts, where dancing, camping, swimming, fishing, boating add jolly sport to the colorful, reflective beauty of the lake. Chief among these resorts are Saratoga, near Lehi, and Utah Lake Resort at American Fork.

PROVO, THE GARDEN CITY—Provo, one of Utah's prettiest cities, lies south, between the east shore of the lake and the stalwart wall of the Wasatch Mountains, an ideal location for scenic beauty, even climate and outdoor sports. Provo is rich in natural beauty, comfortable homes and splendid buildings.

PROVO CANYON—Provo Canyon is probably one of the best known canyons in the entire range. Unlike many of the blind canyons of the region, it is expansive and open—sheltering a railroad and connecting with eastern highways and other scenic points.

Provo Canyon has long been recognized as an ideal summer home. It offers beauties comparable with the most exquisite and spectacular features of other canyons, possesses an "architectural" and verdant richness that is unsurpassed, and holds a raging stream, which breaks up into cataracts and waterfalls with a musical roar that sounds like nature's own orchestra in its most stirring measure. Its quiet pools appeal to the fisherman as keenly as to the beauty lover.

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Utah Lake—where fishing is always good

Vivian Park is one of the most popular of the numerous Provo Canyon resorts.

Beyond Vivian Park, a trail leads to Aspen Grove, the camping ground of all hikers bound for Mt. Timpanogos.

UP MT. TIMPANOGOS—The trail up Mt. Timpanogos passes through five plant-life zones, into ravines and out upon ledges and crags to Lake Emerald at the foot of the great glacier. Fairy waterfalls and exotic Alpine flowers add to the joy of the trip. The glacier slopes at an angle of 80 degrees and is climbed by kicking footholds in the crusted snow. The peak, 12,000 feet high, gives an inspiring view from all angles. Utah Valley, Utah Lake, Provo Canyon, American Fork Canyon and the Uintah Mountains are part of the great panorama.

The descent of the glacier is thrilling. You simply sit on the snow and slide—a breath taking dash that inevitably lands you softly and safely right into the center of a huge snow bank.

THE HOT POTS—Back on the main road on the Ocean to Ocean Highway, you cross the summit of the mountains and arrive at Heber City. Here one of the

rarest sights in all the world greets you—the Heber and Midway Hot Pots. These holes in the ground are heavily encrusted extinct geyser formations. They no longer spout but are perpetually fed by warm springs in their depths.

From Heber City you may take any number of scenic, camping or fishing trips. A favorite fishing rendezvous leads through Daniel's Canyon to the Strawberry Valley, where the "big fellows" bite.

From the Strawberry reservoir, Diamond Fork and Spanish Fork Canyons invite you back to Utah Valley and either north to Salt Lake again or still deeper into



Sunset Cliffs in Provo Canyon

Central Utah, through the beautiful farming lands and foothills, out to the wonderful Levan ridge, the great dry-farming country near Nephi.

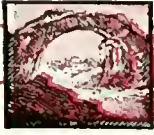
MT. NEBO—From Nephi, a drive up Salt Creek Canyon takes you behind venerable Mt. Nebo, "the last westward sentinel of the Rockies".

CIRCLING BACK from Heber City, too, a road north leads to Park City and thence back to Salt Lake City through Parley's Canyon. A greater circular sweep continues north to Coalville and Echo and then down the Weber Canyon and south to Salt Lake by way of Ogden or across the eastern foothills.

THE WEBER HEADWATERS—Whichever way you choose to return, the chances are that you'll be diverted



Mount Nebo, from Nephi



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out of your course by the good roads and the luring vistas to the headwaters of the Weber.

Following the river as it winds eastward from the town of Oakley you will find hundreds of natural vacation sites and a well-stocked stream to insure camping and fishing at its best. Beautiful mountain lakes, curious beaver dams, inspiring waterfalls and inviting side trips



Climbing the glacier on Mount Timpanogos

are but a few of the attractions which will entice you up the Weber.

THE GRANDDADDY LAKES—To really get into the heart of the mountains and see what is in some ways the most soul-stirring sight in all the West, you must take a pack outfit, obtained from Oakley or some other nearby town, and travel from the headwaters of the Weber, ten miles to the west end of the Uintah Mountains, site of the Granddaddy Lakes.

From the lofty peaks of this country, you can see, literally scores of mountain lakes, with one big one, "the Granddaddy of them all". The plateaus of this region are heavily forested, the lakes abound with fish, hunting is good and sleep is at its best.

The Granddaddy Lakes and Upper Weber country is a scenic marvel that to have missed is to have missed scenery at its heart—that to have seen is to have seen a spec-



Typical scenes in Granddaddy Lake country

tacle within a spectacle—nature's own view of her splendors!

"TIMPANOGOS CAVE"—One of the most novel and interesting of all Utah's scenic attractions is this enormous and fantastic cave located in American Fork Canyon. The cave, of marvelous formations, is being developed under the direction of the United States Forest service.



"Timpanogos Cave," American Fork Canyon



A restful spot in Ogden Canyon

Ogden and Northern Utah

THE SCENIC beauties of northern Utah are strangely in contrast with those of the southern. At this end of the state are wide, smiling valleys, rimmed by mountains of majestic symmetry and towering height. The country unfolds before the tourist in verdant loveliness, everywhere rich in its suggestion of bounty and fertility. Pastoral scenes of bewitching charm greet the eye at every turn in the way.

The highway leading northward from Salt Lake City is paved to Brigham City, a distance of sixty miles. The dirt road through Brigham and Wellsville Canyons is in excellent condition throughout the tour-

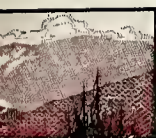


In Logan Canyon

ist season. At Wellsville the motorist comes upon hard surface again and journeys on a fine stretch of highway northward to Logan and thence to Smithfield.

LAGOON—Sixteen miles north of Salt Lake City is Lagoon, a famous resort, known far and wide for its rustic charm.

The twenty-mile run from Lagoon to Ogden threads a way of sweeping curves through a country of gentle undulations. The highway is just at the base of the lofty Wasatch Mountains and is skirted by lovely orchards, fields of billowing grain and typical highland pastures. It is a memorable trip, through a land of pastoral beauty.



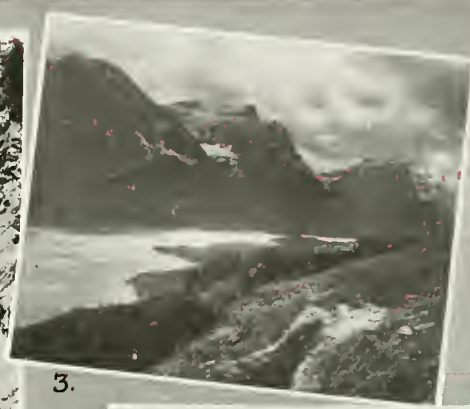
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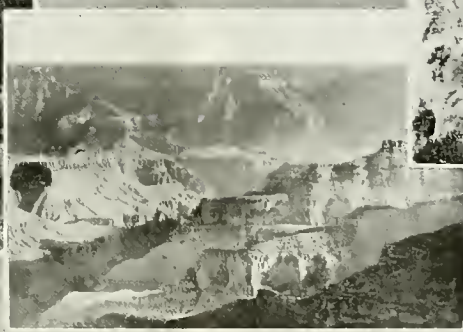
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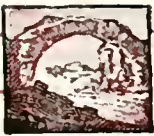


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- 1. Mt. Rainier National Park
- 2. Yellowstone National Park
- 3. Glacier National Park
- 4. Mt. Rainier National Park

(Center View)
Main Street, Salt Lake City
"The Center of Scenic America"

- 5. Rocky Mountain National Park
- 6. Yosemite National Park
- 7. Grand Canyon National Park
- 8. & 9. Mesa Verde National Park



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THE CITY OF OGDEN—Ogden, next city in size to Salt Lake, is an important transcontinental railroad junction and the home of numerous factories. The city is happily laid out, with broad streets and beautiful homes.

In its wealth of scenic attractions, Ogden holds a commanding place. Her famous canyon, with its rich endowment of natural beauties and its unique paved highways is one of the supreme beauty spots recorded on the log book of tourists. It is wonderfully accessible, the city being at its very mouth. A drive of seven and one-half miles, over paved highways, brings the motorist to the Hermitage, a rustic mountain resort that is the canyon's pivotal center of interest.



Ogden Canyon

For sheer beauty of landscape, Ogden Canyon is perhaps unexcelled in the entire Wasatch Range. Its mountains tower to a 10,000-foot elevation. The gorge is deep-cut and ample, the slopes carpeted with green and dotted with groves of aspen and pine. The swirling Ogden River tumbles down over immense boulders and rounds the curves with majestic sweep, roaring with thunderous din where it touches the highways and murmuring softly from a distance where it parts company with human traffic.

Enjoyment of the canyon's recreational charms is denied to none, for trolley cars ply regularly between the city's main thoroughfares and the Hermitage. It is only a few minutes run by either motor or electric cars.



Bathing at Lagoon

Camping places adjacent to cold, clear streams are everywhere to be found. Several hotels are available to those who do not carry their own camping equipment.

A CITY OF PEACHES AND HOMES—The next point of interest to tourists journeying northward is Brigham City, a town famed for its peaches and its homes. Here excellent camping facilities are provided on the main school grounds. A few miles to the west of the city are the finest duck-hunting grounds in America.

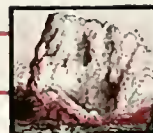
At a distance of twenty miles from Brigham City the first transcontinental railroad was completed. A concrete monument marks the spot where the Golden Spike was driven in 1869, at Promontory Point.

The famous Lucin Cut-off, a 40-mile bridge spanning the Great Salt Lake, now materially shortens the route to the Pacific Coast, and incidentally furnishes a unique thrill to passengers over the Southern Pacific Railroad.



Sunset, Lucin Cut-off

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TO CACHE VALLEY—The run from Brigham to Logan takes the motorist first through a canyon of easy grades and then over paved roads through the southern half of picturesque Cache Valley. Logan has been aptly described as a city of factories and schools. Here is located the Utah Agricultural College, famed the country over for its leadership in certain lines of experimental agriculture; also the Brigham Young College, founded by the great pioneer. One of the six Mormon temples is at Logan, located at the center of the city, on an eminence that affords a commanding view of the entire valley.



Scenes in Logan Canyon

Down from the gorgeous canyon east of the city tumbles the sparkling and majestic Logan River. Its waters are diverted at numerous points for magnificent orchards, gardens and farms. The wonders wrought by the impetus of irrigation are seen in smiling fields, laden fruit trees and radiant flower gardens. Logan has an excellent camping ground and several fine hotels.

A hot springs resort, just across the Idaho line, near Preston, is visited annually by thousands in quest of health or fun.

LOGAN CANYON—The finest canyon in northern Utah is the one named for the city of Logan. Forty miles in length, it holds an expanse of mountainous and wooded country that is vast in scope and alluring in scenic grandeur. The beautiful Logan river threads the full length of the magnificent gorge and offers many camping sites amid the natural clearings on its mossy banks. The roadway is kept in good condition throughout the months of touring.



On the shores of Bear Lake

BEAR LAKE—The shortest and most delightful route to Bear Lake is through Logan Canyon. The first sight of the lake, seen from the heights above Garden City, is one that lingers imperishably in the memory. The whole lake region, fringed with forests and banked by precipitous hills, is taken in by a single sweep of vision. The lake lies gleaming in the sun, a vast silvery sheet of water flecked with tossing white-caps. The two principal summer resorts on the shores of Bear Lake are Fish Haven and Ideal Beach. At either place, camping facilities are plentifully provided.

The lake is completely encircled by a fine motor way. The motorist who journeys to Bear Lake via Logan Canyon will do well to log his return trip around by the celebrated Soda Springs, and thence back to Cache Valley via Gentile Valley. Every mile of the circuitous journey will reveal new scenic beauties and richly compensate for the extra mileage.



Utah Agricultural College, Logan



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Entrance to Zion National Park



Great White Throne, Zion National Park

Southern Scenic Utah

UTAH NOW boasts one of the most magnificent scenic circle trips in America. In character of scenery and variety of wonders it is unique. It cannot be matched in any other region of the explored world.

THE SCENIC CIRCLE TRIP—Beginning at Salt Lake City and traveling over the Zion Park Highway, the tourist visits Cedar Breaks, Zion National Park, the Hurricane Flats, the Kaibab Forest and comes finally to that glorious objective, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Then doubling back over the wonderful Kaibab trail, he is primed for new scenic explorations on the homeward journey. The two points remaining of supreme interest, each a few miles off the Grand Canyon Highway, are Bryce Canyon and Fish Lake.

Or, the log may be reversed by rounding the "circle" the other way.

The roads through central and southern Utah, naturally good, are kept in excellent condition throughout the tourist season. Many miles of highway have been treated

with shale and are as smooth and inviting as hard surface. A continuous stretch of concrete road links Salt Lake City and Payson.

CEDAR BREAKS—Tucked away in the mountain fastnesses between Parowan and Cedar City are the wonderful Cedar Breaks, so called because the tangled and broken area is strangely apart, topographically, from the surrounding country. It can be approached to advantage

from either side and is reached by traversing canyons of endless interest and charm.

Ascending to the Breaks from the Cedar City side, the motorist gets a fine view of Ashdown Gorge, which comes in from the left and lures the river from the main canyon into its own mysterious rock-girt channel. This chasm is incredibly narrow. One feels an impulse to throw out his arms in an effort to tip the walls. The sides of the gorge rise sheer to the awesome height of 3,000 feet. The sandstone formation has a brilliant yellow overcast, with an exquisite display of colors showing in the strata.

Once the rim of the Breaks has been reached, the wild



Colored Cliffs at Cedar Breaks

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country is seen in a thrilling sweep of vision, from a lofty eminence at the terminus of the canyon. Before him is a broken area of fifty miles square, bewildering in immensity and startling in conformation. Its wonders unfold in bizarre panorama, disclosing grotesque eroded forms, peaks that rise skyward to dizzy heights, promontories in dim silhouette and yawning chasms that fill one with a sense of recoiling.

The color display is wonderfully brilliant, almost kaleidoscopic in its changes with the shifting angles of the sun. It reflects every mood of nature, dun and forbidding in its aspect under a clouded sky, but flaming out in vivid hues when the sun is in full play.

The spectator is wont to compare Cedar Breaks with Bryce Canyon, for the two have much in common. The



The Narrows, Zion National Park

Breaks are at a higher elevation, between 10,000 and 11,000 feet, and the main features are more accentuated; the heights and depths more awesome and the colors more brilliant. As for the freaks of erosion—both have been wrought with the same peculiar abandon.

ZION NATIONAL PARK—Zion National Park, a 76,000-acre tract of enchanted wilderness, is located in Washington County, in the extreme southern part of the state. Zion's claim to scenic distinction was officially recognized on March 18, 1918, when the area was designated a national park. Before that time it was little known, even by Utahns themselves.



Hurricane Flats seen from an adjacent hillside

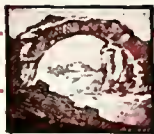
This park is just at the southern terminus of the majestic Wasatch range, where the country becomes a riotous conformation of canyons, chasms, cliffs and towering peaks. It is an old land, newly discovered, full to the limit of weird interest and grotesque scenic charm.

The force of erosion has here wrought its masterpiece of fantastical creation; achieved it on a gigantic scale, streaked it with flaming colors and marked it with a myriad of exaggerated forms. Precipitous canyon walls, towering heights and yawning abysses the the topographical features that form a massive background for nature's supreme display of geologic wonders.

Zion National Park is a labyrinth of canyons, running sometimes parallel and sometimes cutting each other criss-cross. To explore all the ravines that lure, to scale all the beckoning heights and to pry into the endless number of caves where dwelt the ancient cliff men, would require more years than are allotted to the life of man. The immensity of the park area, with its array of colossal



A stretch of greensward, Kaibab Forest



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Bright Angel Point, North Rim Grand Canyon

landmarks and its witchery of color and form, impresses the tourist at the very outset of his exploration with the hopelessness of ever exhausting all the points of interest.

One thing that strikes the visitor about Zion, almost to the point of bewilderment, is the variety of its structure. The country is strange, incomparable to anything he has ever seen or imagined. He comes upon it without precedent in his memory of visited places and is appalled by the panorama that unfolds before him. At every turn he beholds some fantastical thing that thrills him with the joy of discovery. Now it is a wall, sheer and smooth, displaying in its even strata all the color splendor of a rainbow; now it is a jagged sky line, cut out sharp and clean against the distant horizon; and now a vista of ineffable beauty, seen from the rim of a spacious valley.

Much as one yearns to know Zion intimately and to



Temple of Osiris, Bryce Canyon

explore her remotest nooks and corners, he must be content to touch only at the places of outstanding interest, and then pass on. But he must not miss seeing the Great Temples, the Three Patriarchs, the Mountain of Mystery, Angels' Landing, Cable Mountain, Raspberry Bend and the Great White Throne.

The Great White Throne is perhaps the most monumental structure in the entire Zion National Park. Its walls rise 2850 feet above the floor of the canyon. Atop of it are 440 acres of standing timber, with not a clearing large enough for the landing of an airplane. One feels impelled to bow in reverence before this towering throne.

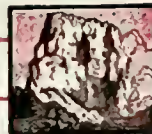


On the 45-mile drive through Kaibab Forest

Unlike Bryce Canyon, the cluttered formation of Zion National Park is varied by delightful sylvan retreats, wooded places, mossy glens and crystal lakes. These familiar touches of landscape harmony are a relief from the limitless expanses of wild, broken country, and yet they serve to accentuate its weirdness and grotesquerie.

One of the wonders of Zion is the ancient cliff dwellings, now accessible but requiring a side excursion of one day. Here may be seen remnants of utensils, scraps of clothing and strange sign writing. Those with an archaeological instinct will find this a fascinating field to explore.

Two of nature's strangest phenomena may be seen in Zion: one a perpetual rainbow that arches a chasm



where waterfalls tumble down a precipitous wall; the other, the glimpsing of stars at noonday from the bottom of a narrow gorge girt by two high cliffs.

Within the boundary of the park are several fine specimens of natural bridges, the largest of them having a 150-foot span, with a height of seventy-five feet at the middle of the arch. Almost at the gates of Zion is a petrified forest. It is four miles off the main highway, near Rockville. Some of the trees are giant specimens, with trunks a half-hundred feet in length and four and one-half feet in diameter.

HURRICANE FLATS—On the way from Zion National Park to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the traveler comes upon the famous Hurricane Flats, a farming area that lies below him in the valley in checkered fields of grain, orchard and meadow. The colored patches loom in sharp outline; the total effect is a mosaic of varied hue and surprising design. Though wrought by the hand of industry, this strange scene by the way ranks in spectacular interest with many a natural wonder.



Typical scene at Bryce Canyon

The St. George country can be easily visited as a side trip from the circuit of the national parks. Here is a region of semi-tropical productivity, in the heart of Utah's "Dixieland". It is growing in popularity as a place of winter residence, the climate being mild and salubrious to a notable degree.

KAIBAB FOREST—The Kaibab National Forest, threaded by motorists on their way to and from the Grand Canyon, is pronounced by all who are competent to appraise its beauty, to be one of the distinctive scenic places in America. It is an area of 3,000 square miles of yellow pine, fir and spruce—perched aloft on the vast Kaibab plateau.

The forest is approached by a winding, sometimes steep, road through defiles in the Kaibab plateau. Once the top of the plateau is attained, there opens before the ecstatic gaze of the traveler a scene of incomparable beauty. The color display, ranging from vivid greens to grayish tints in the far distance, lingers always in the memory.



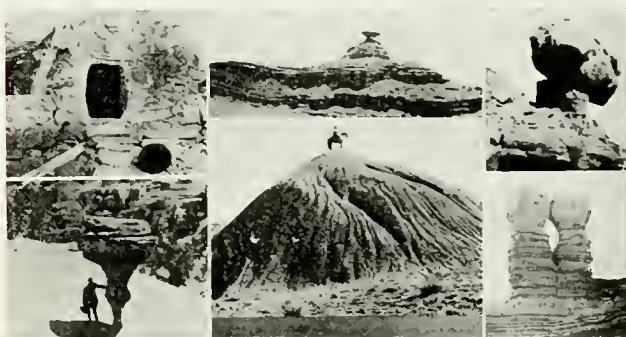
The Cathedral, near Bryce Canyon

The forest is delightfully accessible. One can explore it for miles through open spaces and winding trails. There are several clearings large enough for an airplane landing, and the project of making one of them a government station is now under advisement.

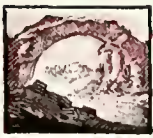
The forest is a sanctuary for beast and bird—the home of the famous white-tailed squirrel and the haunt of thousands of deer. Camping places are plentiful and inviting.

GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO—The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the terminus of the delightful forty-five-mile road through the Kaibab Forest, is another point of supreme interest reached by traversing the wonderful circle route. They who have viewed this "divine abyss" from every vantage point declare that the North Rim, which is 1500 feet higher than the south, reveals the grandest panoramic spectacle. Indeed, it is doubtful if one can say he has seen the Grand Canyon in all its flaming glory unless he has viewed it from the North Rim.

Bright Angel Point yields a view of the Canyon that is vast in scope and ineffably beautiful. At the feet of the awed spectator are the majestic vari-colored temples, with architectural adornments that outrival the most fantastical dreams of the artist. Thirteen miles



Weird and fantastic formations in "No-Man's-Land," Southeastern Utah



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away the wall of the chasm looms dimly through the intense blue haze, the sun-glow tipping its jagged edges with a dash of vivid red. Beyond the rim, fifty miles to the southward, the San Francisco Mountains are discernible in dim silhouette. It is a vision of beauty, a scene that has moved many a spectator to the silent tribute of tears.

Every tourist must visit the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and view it from the North Rim, or he will miss the climactic scene of his journey to the wonder places of the Rocky Mountain region.

BRYCE CANYON—The most glowing descriptions of Bryce Canyon convey little notion of the thrill one gets when he views it for the first time from the vantage point of the rim.

His first emotion, as he sweeps with his eye the weird expanse of broken and chaotic forms, is one akin to fear. The walls rise 800 feet above the bottom of the amphitheater; the coloring is dazzling and bizarre; the monolithic columns, towering up like thin gleaming shafts, begets a sense of instability; the myriad spires and minarets reflect in the sun like a bewildering fairyland.

And over the grotesque scene reigns silence; silence that is deep and impressive; silence that reflects itself



Fish Lake—the mecca of anglers

the Stone Sphinx and the Bottomless Well are scenes that will remain always in the tourist's memory of the flaming canyon.

FISH LAKE—A mountain resort that lures to its environs pleasure seekers by the hundreds, is Fish Lake, whose name is no misnomer, as scores of anglers will stoutly testify. This lake is located in the southern part of Sevier County, about fifty-two miles from Richfield. It is a crystal sheet of water, seven miles long and three to four miles wide, set at an elevation of 8,000 feet, amid perpetual snow banks and fragrant groves of pine.

Here fishing is excellent and boating is superb. Every accommodation is provided for campers, in the way of cabins and tents. The road to Fish Lake is in good condition all through the tourist season and the grades are easy to make.

UTAH'S NATURAL BRIDGES—Located in the heart of San Juan County, near the head of Armstrong Canyon and White Canyon, is the Natural Bridges National Monument, the objective of every hardy wayfarer who is bent on seeing all the wonder things in Nature's vast curio house. The three massive structures have acquired somehow the unpoetic names of "Edwin", "Caroline" and "Augusta." They are reached by a two-day horse back journey, from Blanding or Monticello, through the wild country traversed by the majestic Colorado River.

These towering bridges are carved out of the soft stone formation with a surprising symmetry of design



The Majestic Green River



Augusta Natural Bridge: span 310 feet; height, 265 feet

in the worshipful mood of the onlooker. In the presence of this strange panorama he can only remain speechless and reverent. Here, surely, is the handiwork of the gods!

Bryce Canyon is in the truest sense not a canyon, but a wilderness of eroded forms, grouped without suggestion of geologic design, in a deep and jagged basin. Among the cliffs and spires wind tortuous paths, which make the area accessible to its remotest corners. All the lateral gulches and ravines lead surely into the main depression, down which flows a tiny stream.

To see Bryce Canyon at sunrise or sunset is to see it at its best. Then the halo of sun-glow blends in a miracle of color the prismatic tints of the walls, the shafts and the looming crags and peaks. The dominant color tone of Bryce is a brilliant pink, with all the hues of the rainbow intermingling in the strata of the worn formations.

One leaves Bryce with a sense of having glimpsed an ancient ruin, vast in proportion, rich in historic lore and sacred in its monumental form. The Gargoyle Ridge,



and on structural lines that suggest the "blue print" of the modern engineer. Colossal in dimensions and massive in form, they are located in ideally picturesque settings.

Vivid color delineations and strange architectural adornments make them objects of surpassing grandeur. Each of the bridges is happily poised with respect to the surrounding landscape, making it possible for the tourist to get all the thrill of alluring vista and graceful skyline.

The Augusta is built on the most pretentious scale of them all, having a span of 310 feet, a width of 50 and a height at the center of the arch, of 265. A modern skyscraper would set easily in the stream bed, with ample clearance above the tip of its flag-pole.

In the vicinity of the three bridges are some of the most interesting cliff-dwelling ruins that have so far been discovered. The famous "ladder ruin" is near the Augusta Bridge. These places of storied interest are now easy to visit and explore.

RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT—This bridge, also in San Juan County, but 160 miles southwest of the other three, is unique among the natural bridges of the world. Not only is it arched underneath, but above as well, its span suggesting the sweeping contour of an actual rainbow. The bridge is 309 feet above the water and its span is 279 feet. To reach this wonderful structure requires several days and a pack outfit. It is a journey for the intrepid, through a wilderness of endless wonders.

EXCELLENT CAMPING FACILITIES—Camping places and accommodations are ample at each point of interest on the circle trip. There are camping sites on the rim of Cedar Breaks, a central log house and cottage tents at Bryce Canyon and Wylie Way Camps at Zion National Park and at the North Rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Those who go equipped with their own camping outfits will find any number of delightful sites to pitch their tents.

At every important town and city touched on the journey, excellent camping grounds are maintained. The motorist can undertake the circle trip with no fear of

encountering conditions of travel or camp that will bring inconvenience to any of his party.

A LAND UNIQUE—Tourists like the thrill of the novel, the tang of freshness, the distinction of having beheld the unique. In Utah's scenic places their demand is answered to the full. It is no idle boast to say that this state holds within her boundaries more exclusive attractions than any other commonwealth of the Union.

Majestic snow-capped mountains, lakes of vivid charm and forests of surpassing beauty, are not rare. Many



Rainbow Natural Bridge

states can show them in imposing array. But Utah stands quite alone in her possession of such displays of Nature's erosive forces as are found in Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon and Cedar Breaks. Or to what land would one journey to find a group of natural bridges to match the colossal structures in the wilds of the San Juan country?

And yet, Utah is not wanting in the other type of scenery, characterized by pastoral beauty and sylvan charm. Her mountains tower as high, her fresh water lakes are as alluring and her sweet-scented forests as attractive as those to be found in any other region of the world.



Typical scenes in the Natural Bridge and Cliff Dwellers' Country



Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone

Yellowstone

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK—Salt Lake City is the natural gate-way to Yellowstone Park. It is a delightful trip by automobile, through a number of towns and over excellent roads. The varied scenes and recreational features along the way make every mile of the journey eventful and whet



Old Faithful Geyser
in Action

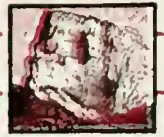
as seen from Artist's Point

National Park

the interest for the glorious things to come. Service stations and camping grounds are everywhere accessible all the way to the entrance of the park.

Yellowstone, an area of sixty-two by fifty-four miles, has been a national park since 1872. In the half century that has in-

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tervened since this memorable act of Congress, everything has been done to preserve the region in its wild and rugged aspect. It has become a famous sanctuary for beast and bird. It is a treasured bit of the American continent, preserved from the marring touch of civilization.

The scenic routes of the park itself are wonderfully charted and accommodations for campers are well nigh ideal. The Yellowstone Park Camps Co. is well equipped to care for motor tourists who wish the use of tents. Those who have their own tents will find any number of ideal places to spend a night, a week or a month, while Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, Old Faithful Inn, Canyon Hotel and Yellowstone Lake Hotel are all commodious hostleries, excellent in their service and appointments. An air of hospitality pervades the Yellowstone Park wherever one goes. The tourist feels a fine thrill of unrestraint, as if he had suddenly come into possession of his own private playground for a few days of respite from worry and work.



Grotto Geyser Crater

The flora and the fauna of the Yellowstone are endlessly fascinating. Wild flowers of every hue and description grow by the wayside and fill the woodlands with their fragrance. Forests of giant pine, spruce, fir and aspen are everywhere encountered.

Bears, tame and quite harmless, come uninvited to the various camping grounds to make the acquaintance of newcomers and to munch the refuse from their tables. Herds of bison may be seen grazing in the valleys or on the uplands. Almost at every turn in the road deer are seen darting among the trees or gamboling in the open. Two hundred species of birds make their home in the park. There seems to be here a secret understanding between man and beast that no harm shall come to either.

The wonder things in Yellowstone are many and unique. The Grand Canyon, with its gorgeous colorings, the geysers, the mud geysers, the mineral springs, the sulphur mountain, the exquisitely colored pools—are only



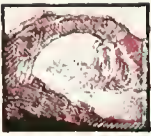
Pulpit Terrace, Mammoth Hot Springs

a few of the marvels of nature that every tourist visits during his sojourn in the park.

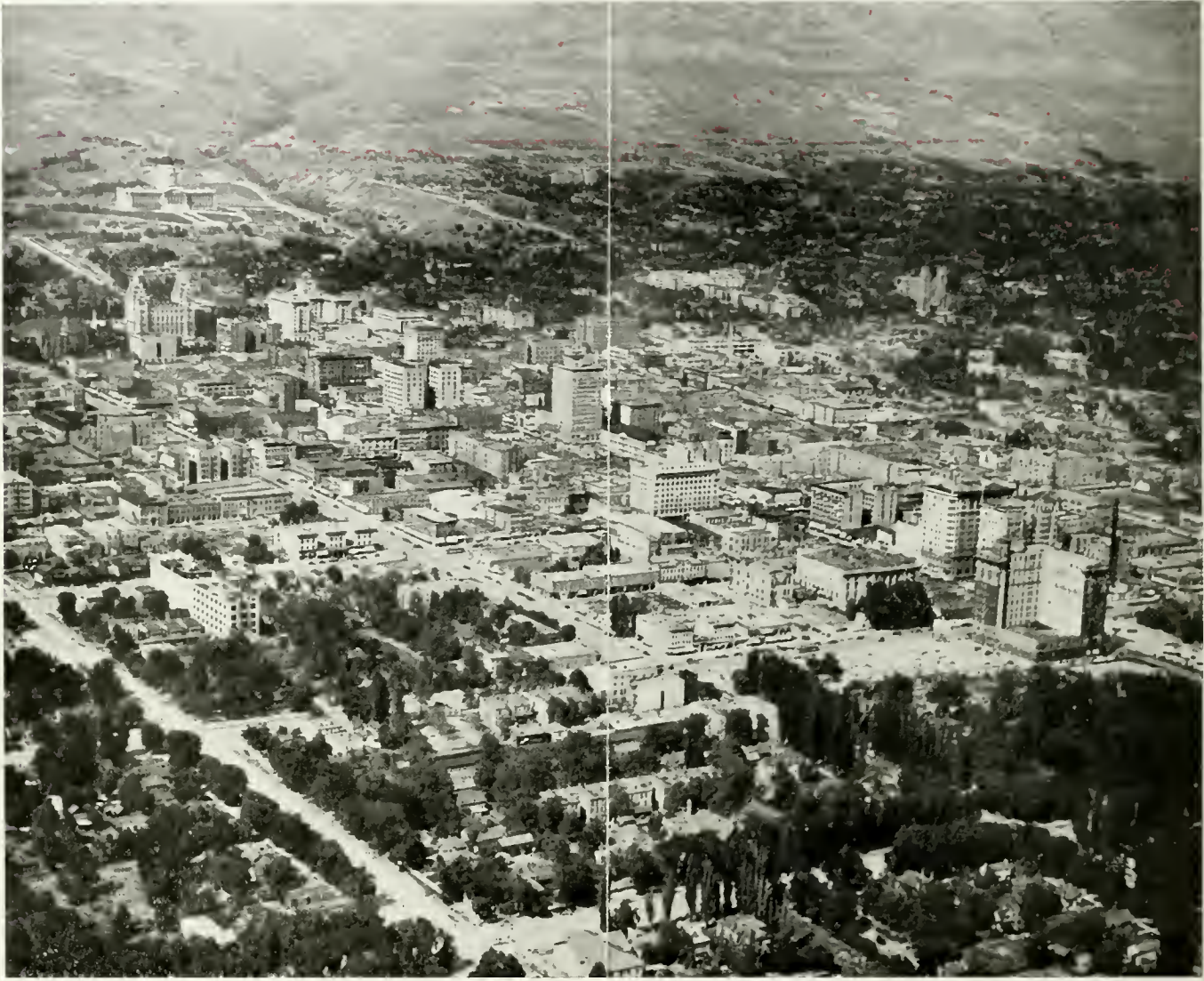
JACKSON HOLE—The Yellowstone Park visit is not by any means complete unless the marvelous Jackson Hole country is made a part of the memorable itinerary. In going from Salt Lake City to Yellowstone, the motorist has his choice of the Snake River Valley or Jackson Hole. Either way is a natural and delightful approach to the park. The wild charm of the latter amply repays the extra effort to make steep grades and winding dugways. This deep basin and its environs, typical of the wildest of the "Wild West," is really a part of the Yellowstone wonderland, a region that no one should miss seeing. Several ideally equipped camping resorts here bid for the patronage of tourists.



Teton Mountains and Jackson Lake



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Airplane View of Business District, Salt Lake City

Salt Lake City Invites You

COME to Salt Lake City! Whether for an hour's stopover, a week's visit, a month's sojourn or a lifetime of blissful and prosperous living—she welcomes you to her midst. Beautiful homesites abound, opportunity beckons, hospitality is in the air you'll breathe.

Proud of her schools is Salt Lake City—her churches, her theaters, her libraries, her monumental strides in civic progress. Join the ranks of an industrious, happy citizenry. Come—lay hold of the inexhaustible elements of wealth, fill your lungs with the mountain air and grip the hand of cooperative friendliness!